New York, gold, 1144; Memphis, 1134. WEATHER PROBABILITIES. WASHINGTON, December 16, I a.m.

NO MORE SUBSIDIES TON SCOTT

For Tennessee, and Ohio valley, rising

barometer, northwest winds, cooler and

clear weather.

Tas New York Reening Post of Mon-

There is great pressure upon Speaker Kerr to appoint a Pacific railroad committee that will be favorable to the Texas Pacific bill, and there is good ground for believing that one will be chosen in favor of reporting that bill to the house without any recommendation. This would be a "comprumise" committee and satisfactory to both the opponents and the friends of the measure. The entire committee has not yet been made up, but it is known but the following members will be pan it: Lamar, Atkins, of Tehnestee; Ph. Alps, of Missouri O'Neill, of Pennsylvar a; Throckmot-ton, of Texas, and Walker, of Virginia.

And the Cincing atl Commercial anticipating this, and looking up Mr. Kerr's and air. Randall's relation to the subsid question, found-

T sal in 1866 both Kerr and Randall voted for a resolution declaring that it was not expedient to extend ald to the Union Pacific railroad company or any other corporation, by granting subsidies in bonds of the United States, or guarantying their Habilities in any form. In 1869 both of them voted for a resolution declaring that no further subsidies, either in bonds or money, ought to be granted by congress to any rallway or other corporation; and both soon after voted for another resolution, declaring that no further grants of the public lands ought to be made to any railroad or other corporation. Both of them voted against the Niagara ship canal bill in 1809. Both of them in 1870 opposed the Sutrotunnel job. Both of them in 1871 opposed the St. Croix and Bayfield railway job, Both of them in 1871 voted against the Texas Pacific land subsidy, which was passed by the house of representatives in 1871. In February, 1871, Mr. Kerr made an exhaustive speech against the M'Garraban claim. Both Kerr and Ranjali

voted against the Goat Island scheme in 1873. The telegraph yesterday brought us the following confirmation of the above, and that Mr. Kerr and Mr. Randall, true to their record and anxious above all things for the success of the Democratic party, have set their faces sternly and steadily against all subsidies and against third-termism, having in both cases the sympathy and support of the great majority of the Republican representatives in congress:

WASHINGTON, December 15,-The house has adopted, by a vote of two hundred and twenty-three to thirty-three, a resooffered by Mr. 'Holman pledging the house against all rallond and other subsidies in P.oney, lands or endywments. The house adopted, by a still larger majority, a resolvition against Presidential third-terms. This vote on the third-term was two hundred and thirty-two to nineteen. The house has agreed to adjourn ever next committee report a proper legislation. I have asked for the year and nays on the

The question of subsidies is thus set at rest, let us hope forever, and the Demoeratic party stands before the country ted to retreachment, economy and reform. The days of theft, of plunder of the public tressury, of overwhelming taxation, of dishonesty and trading in office, are passing away. The Democratic party, the party of the people, laboring for the people, is pledged to honesty in office and an honest administration of public affairs.

NASHVILLE.

Tennessee Boudhelders Notified that We Can't Pay the January Interest Biddle Liected to Congress from the Fourth District.

NASHVILLE, December 15 .- Governor Porter to-day addressed a letter to a large holder of Tennessee bonds in New York, stating that the January interest on the bonds will not be paid. He says that the public revenue as fast as paid on pamphlets, transient newspapers, into the treasury will be applied to the liquidation of a loan of two hundred d fifty-five thousand dollars contracted in meeting the January interest last year and to the redeeming of the outstanding treasury warrants, which amount to four bundred and twentyfive thousand deliars. The State's inability to pay is attributed to the postconsment by the legislature of the payent of taxes and hard times. The governor further says that he has reason to elieve that mest of the large holders of Tennessee bonds would be willing to and them at a lower rate of interest if a guarantee be given that the interest shall be promptly met in the future. He expresses the opinion that the present rate is higher than the people are able to pay, but suggests no basis of a com-

Specials to the American say that the returns from the fourth district render it ertain that Riddle, Democrat, is elected

The Rremer-Haven Disaster.

LONDON, December 16 .- A special to ne Times, from Berlin, says that andage from his wound he inflicted in is attempted suicide, and is now securebirth but has been naturalized in the nited States. He passed a week, last stober, in Liverpool, apparently tryor him to put his infernal machine on steamer in Liverpool or in Bremen-The number killed by the others of the injured are ot expected to recover. Forty paes were buried Tuesday, with some s filled with undefined fragments bodies. The total number of killed d wounded is now estimated at one dred and eighty. The Times says at the board of trade has ordered an icial incuirs into the loss of the sutschland, to begin Monday next at stude det Daden Court yesterday, se shops in that place and in Harwich ere closed during the funeral, and deep moathy was shown by all the inhab

New York, December 15 - The fire ich broke out in the Sewingachine Cabinet company's shops Bridgaport, about six o'clock last ening, was confined to the buildings which it originated. At half-past ht the fire began to diminish, and at ne the walls fronting on Pembroke reet fell, knocking down at least a ed, and half a dozen were seriously Wilson company on the buildings d stock is estimated at six hundred housand doilars, on which there is an og Machine Cabinet company will not ter-general. Adorted. bably be less than one hundred thound dollers. The buildings burned are so formerly occupied by the Wheeler Willog company. The new buildings ears ago, were not burned. About two udred skilled mechanics are thrown of emiloyment by this conflagraion, which is the most serious that has corred in that city for years,

In the United States circuit court at edde, engaged in the rectifying business, house, but he said that some members termine losses by robbery and larceny of some business of ended guilty of a violation of the revenue desired to submit certain observations postoffices, and to credit postmasters senate adjourned.

Both Political Parties Cutting Out Work for the Session - Well-Worded Bids for Popular Favor.

CONGRESS.

Bloody-Shirt Morton on the Late Missis sippi Election - His Concurrent Resolution on State Rights.

Senator Cooper on Andy Johnson-The House Rebukes the Third-Term Candidate and Votes Against Subsidies.

HOUSE. WASHINGTON, December 15 .- The speaker stated that intimuch as the committees were not appointed, he would proceed with the call of States

for bills and resolutions. Mr. Frye introduced a bill to make persons charged with crimes and offenses witnesses in United States courts. Mr. Hale [Ms.] offered the following resolution, and moved for the previous

question on its adoption:

WHEREAS, The country is suffering under evils of irredcemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the pre-judice of legitimate business and labor; and whereas, both political parties of the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments; and whereas, congress established a like policy in the act of March 16, 1869, which was followed by the act of Ja 10ary 14, 1875, providing for the return of such peris of entry. Adopted. specie payments on the first day of Januarv. 1879, therefore

Resolved, That in the Judgment of this house prompt legislative means should be taken to render said act of July 14, 1875, effective by placing in the hands of the secretary of the treasury whatever powers may be necessary to

Mr. Jones [Ky.] moved to lay the esolution on the table. Mr. Hale-On that motica I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr Hood-I ask the chair whether this resolution is not of that peculiar character that it should necessarily be considered by the committee. [Laughter on the itepublican side of the house] The Speaker-The chair does not re-

gard that as a proper parliamentary in-

Mr. Hale-In other words, the gentleman from New York wishes to put the question off. Mr. Hood-I do not want it put off. I am ready to meet it quite as early as the gentleman from Maine is, who offers a mere empty and vague resolution. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I want the question to be considered by an appropriate committee, and let that

motion of the gentleman from Ken-Mr. Jones-I withdraw the motion. Triumphant laughter on the Republican side]. I do this under advice of my friends. [Laughter.] So far as I am personally concerned, gentlemen, knew what my opinion is, and that I am ready to meet the question, but my friends seem to prefer that the resolution should be referred to the committee, and

I hops some gent'eman will make that motion. I therefore withdraw my motion to lay on the table. Mr. Hale demanded the year and nays on the previous question. The house refused to second the pre-

vious question by ayes, 75; noes, 145 Several Republicans voting no. Among them Mr Kelly [Penn.] who was the first man to pass between the tellers on that side. The resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Holman, referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Bills were further introduced and referred, as follows: By Mr. Starkweather: To amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of the third-class, providing that from the first of January, 1876, postage periodicals and magazines, hand-bills posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses proof-sheets and corrected pr of-sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that the postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. He moved to suspend the rules and

pass the bill. Mr. Randall suggested that the bill be first considered by committee. Mr. Starkweather remarked that the bill only proposed to carry out the universal desire of the people to have the poetage on transient newspapers placed

Mr. Randall-I am quite as willing as the gentleman from Connecticut to have cressed it. Mr. Starkweather-Both sides of the

Mr. Randall—But there are other ob-jections to this bill. The pestage on packages was increased in the interests of a monopoly, and I wish that repealed

al-o. Mr. Starkweather-I am with the gentleman in all re orms. The gentleman says we made a mistake last year. He made the same mistake himself, and he is now making a mistake in opposing

Mr. Randall-I am not opposing it but I want the law of the last session gone over and reviewed by this side of the house, and I want this bill put in proper shape by the committee so as to

cure all abuses in the legislation of last Mr. Starkweather-This bill comes from the postoffice department.

Mr. Randali-I am not quite certain that the postoffice department did not

assist in that infamous legislation. Mr. Starkweather-I am quite certain hat it did not. Mr. Lawrence-Does not this bill restore the law to what it was before it

was repealed? Mr. Starkweather-It does as to tran-Mr. Randall made a point of order

that the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was not in order to-The speaker sustained the point of Mr. Starkweather then moved the

revious question on the passage of the The house refused to second the previous question-ayes 69, noes, 129-and was .then, on motion of Mr.

Randali, referred to the postoffice com-Bills and resolutions were further inroduced and referred, as follows: By Mr. Hewitt: Directing the sec tary of war to furnish a list of claims pending in the quartermester-general's

department at the time that leave of ab-sence was granted Quartermaster General Meigs, which have been since that any report or statement made by Genigs, or by the acting quartermas-

by virtue of the third section of the four- istered bonds bearing 3-65 per cent. inteenth article of the amendments terest. Referred to the committee on and the same are hereby adopted as the this company, creeted about seven to the constitution, and relieving every banking and currency. person therefrom; also, providing that | By Mr. Clarke: Appropriating one

Mr. Blaine expressed the opinion that the river.

gentieman from Pennsylvanis, on the neral proprieties of legislation, to allow the bill the magnitude of being referred, assuring him that no factions onposition would be made to having a fair

Mr. Garfield suggested that there was something in the language of the bill which ongut to be amended. Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to The house at the last session had muanimously adopted a similar bill on the motion of Mr. Maynard, and he did not suppose that on account of the political changs which the house had undergone his bill would meet with any objection from the Republican side, but it was ! enough for him to know the discussion gested that .. ce made the special order

for "-morrow. Mr. Blaine suggested that it be postbound till after the holidays. Mr Randall-I want the holidays to be real and sincere, and want every man to feel at that time that he is relieved from all past political disabilities.

. Blaine-I should dislike very much to do anything that would devery many joyous ones since I have known him, with all these gentlemen under disabilities.
Mr. Randall-I have enjoyed them

myself, but some men have been deved of such enjoyment, and I want e coming holidays to be a centennial liday in fact and in spirit Finally the bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

By Mr. Cochrane: Donating four con-

denined cannon and twenty cannon balls to the Ladies' monument association of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. By Mr. Hopkins: A resolution call-

ing on the secretary of the treasury for a list of the parts of entry in this country at which the amount of duties received is less than the expense of maintaining By Mr. Douglass: To increase the pay of men at the life-saving stations. By Mr Hunton: To extend the observations of the signal service, so as to benefit the public health.

By Mr. Walker: To consolidate the

conded debt of the United States, and to reduce the interest thereof. By Mr. Vance: To repeal the acts of March 2, 1867, and February 4, 1862, prohibiting payments to per-sons not known to be opposed to the rebellion. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Holman suggested that the bill ould be referred to the committee, as it was very general in its provisions. Mr. Vance replied that a like bill in substance had been passed by the house several times, particularly in regard to the pensioners of the war of 1812. Mr. Holman seld that that act only concerned persons on the pension rolls while the bill proposed went far beyond that. He did not think it safe to legis-

ferred. By Mr. Robbins: A resolution reciting that the tobacco trade is liable to derangement, by reason of the uncertaining the tax on tobacco, and that it is desirable to quiet the apprehensions on that subject; and declaring that it is the purpose of the house to allow no modification of the present tax on tobacco to go into effect before July 1, 1876. He moved the previous question on its

The house refused to second the prerious question, and the resolution was referred to the committee on ways and

Bills and resolutions were further inreduced and referred, as follows: By Mr. Rainey: To aboilsh the house umittees on freedmen's affairs. By Mr. Cook: To refund the cotton tax collected between 1863 and 1868; also, to authorize the payment for all cotion seized by the United States after

By Mr. Banning: To establish branch mint at Cincinnati. By Mr. Lawrence: Instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the expediency of restoring to the Japanese government as much of the Japanese indemnity fund as may not be necessary to meet just claims for damages and expenses properly chargeable on that fund, adopted; also, declaring it to be the sense of the house that a policy of finance shall be steadily pur ued, which, without unnecessary shock o business, will ultimately equalize urchasing power of the gold and paper follar. He temarked that the resoluion embodied in sutstance the princi-

latform of Ohio. He moved its adop-Mr. Holman moved its reference to the committee on banking and currency, and it was referred. Mr. Holman offered the following res-

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house, in the present condition of the affairs of the government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorse-ments, or pledge of public cradit should be granted by congress to associations, or for corporations engaged or proposing e engage in public or private entercrises; and that all appropriations from he public treasury ought to be limited at this dime to such amounts as shall be imperatively demanded by the public

He moved the previous question on its Mr. Hear inquired whether the resolution was intended to cut off an approprestion for the Centennial. Mr. Holman replied that it was not so

intended, and that he did not suppose it would have that effect, though he nimself was willing that it should be so The previous question was seconded

and the resolution adopted; yeas, 223; Mr Springer [III] offered the following res lution and moved the previous question on its adoption:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this house the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presilential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our Republican system of government, and that any departure from his time-honored custom would be urwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril o our free institutions. The previous question was seconded

and the resolution adopted-yeas, 232; navs, 18

Bills and resolutions were also intro duced and referred. By Mr. Caulfield: Providing that the heads of the executive departments shall occupy seats on the floor of the house; also a resolution to amend the constitution, so that no person shall be eligible for the Presidency of the United States for more than a single term. By Mr. Anderson: A resolution decisring it to be the sense of the house

that instead of increasing the revenues of the national government to meet its expenses, the house is in favor of reducing the expenses to meet the revenue; adopted. Also a resolution instructing the committee on banking and currency date passed and allowed, together with to report a bill repealing the national so much objection to the resolution, he banking law and substituting for a national withdrewit He gave notice that at some them, that in the spring of 1870 Mr. John By Mr. Randall: To remove political sury—to be a legal-tender for all debts, Sens disabilities-removing all disabilities public or private, including duties on that the joint rules of the senate and city bonds; that these gentlemen were to munity in the success of Mr. Johnson's adimposed and remaining on any person imports, to be interchangeable for reg- house of representatives, in force at the furnish the money for such speculation, ministration.

water from Sioux City to the mouth of ington, Kentucky, yesterday, J. M. Schint-legton, Kentucky, yesterday, J. M. Schint-to the bill on the Kepublican side of the master-general to inquire into and de-

in regard to it; he therefore asked the with the amount, if found, to be without fault or neglect. By Mr. Buckner: Reducing the salary of the President of the United States af-

ter the fourth of March next. Mr. Blaine asked unanimous consent that the resolution offered this morning by Mr. Rainey, abolishing the com-mittee on freedmen's affairs, which might be considered as agreed to, the Mr. Randall disclaimed any desire to lapse of time and progress of eyents had act with undue haste in the matter, rightfully obliterated all distinctions batween American citizens, and the perpe ustion of this committee, useful as it was when first organized, was now an unpleasant reminder, if not a reflection on the whole race.

Mr. Blaine's request was ununimously agreed to.
Mr. Ward [N. Y] introduced a bill or delay was dest en, and he sug- authorizing the appointment of commissiquers to ascertain on what terms a mutual and beneficial treaty of com-merce between the people of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated. Referred.

Mr. Randall introduced a concurrent resolution, providing for the adjourn-ment of both houses from Monday next to January 4, 1876. He said that he had offered it after a conference with prive the gentleman of the most joyous both sides of the house. This resolution of holidays, but I think that he has had was agreed to, and the house adjourned till Friday next.

SENATE. A large number of memorials asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented and referred to the committee on floance. Senator Morton submitted the follow-

WHEREAS. It is alleged that the late election in Mississippi for members of congress, State officers, and members of the legislature, was characterized by great frauds, violence and intimidation, whereby the freedom of the ballot was in a great messure destroyed, a reign of terror established, ballot-box-s stuffed, etc., so that a popular majority of more than twenty-five thousand was overcome, and in its place was given an apparent but fraudulent majority of more than twenty-five thousand; and whereas, the legislature thus chosen will have ducted mercantile establishments which, the election of a senstor to represent all combined form the compacted that State in this body; and whereas, if these allegations are true a great number of citizens of the United States have had their rights under the constitution and laws of the United States wickedly

violated; therefore Resolved, That a committee of five senators be appointed by the chair to investigate the truth of said allegations, and the circumstances attending said election, with power to visit said State to make their investigations; to send for persons and papers; to use all necessary cesses in the performance of their duties; and to make a report to the senate before the end of this session of their investigation and finding.
At the request of Senator Bayard, the

resolution was laid over until to-morrow, and it was ordered printed. Benator Morton suomitted the following resolution: late on such a measure without due con-Resolved, That the people of the elderation. The bill was therefore re-United States constitute a nation, and

are one people in the sense of national Resolved, That the government of the he States in their municipal and corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States, in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the constitution, and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty; and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or dimished except by an amendment to

the constitution. Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the constitution as the rights and power of the national government, and that the local democratic government, by the States within the limits of the constitution, is an essential of our free republican system.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the of political parties and the bane of mu-Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and construction of the constitution and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression

of the rebellion. Mr. Morton asked to have the resolutions printed and laid on the table, and it was so ordered. Senator Stevenson submitted the fol-

lowing resolution: Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the senate copies, letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and pr. secution of the alleged infraction of the internal revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee if not deemed incomles put forth in the last Republican patible with the public interest.

Senator Edmunds-That had better Senator Sherman said it was necessary to keep this information secret, and should it be called by either house of congress and printed, it would have the effect of allowing guilty parties to escape. Should the information be sent to the senate, there would be an end to all the prosecutions now in progress. He hoped his friend, Senator Stevenson, would not press the resolution. Every officer of the government now charged with

the duty of prosecuting these persons, was now pressing it against friend and foe, and he trusted they would continue such prosecution until every guilty man was punished. Senator Stevenson said he had seen in

the papers some telegrams touching these prosecutions and touching the gentlemen employed by the government to carry them on. The publication of them did not seem to have been incompatible with public interest. As there seemed to be much objection to the resolution he moved that it be referred to the committee on finance. Senator Merton said there must be

some purpose entertained by the senstor from Kentucky in offering this resolution. He must be under the impression that there had been some informa-tion withheld from the public. Any publication which could be made would show to the country that the secretary of the tressury and all public officers had striven to bring the guitty men to justice. He believed this publication would vindicate the administration and the President of the United States of all the charges made against him. It would show that he had done all in his power to punish the guilty without sparing friend or party. He (Morton) believed his friend, Senator Stevenson, could not do the administration a greater service than by having this resolution passed. So far as he (Morton) was concerned he was willing to vote for it. leaving it to the discretion of the secrefary of the freasury to withhold such information as might defeat the ends of justice, and with that understanding he

Senator Stevenson said the secretary of the treasury would only give such information as would not impede the prosecution. He did not see what objection the senators could have in referring this matter to the finance committee. There was information which he would like to have. He had seen that a the duty of every citizen to make public any ence

close of the last session of congress, be, and Mr. Johnson was to furnish the injoint rules of the two houses for the pres- snance of such an agreement these par- purchasing or selling the bonds of the city alent session. Referred.

Senator Edmunds offered a resolution

league, Andrew Johnson. A large number of nominations by the JOHN JOHNSON.

MEMPHIS. TENN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1875.

ways

The Record of a Leading Candidate for the Nomination for Mayor by the Convention To-Day.

That Little Transaction of \$310,000, and the Sweet Morsel of Profits Amounting to \$9,600.

A Tough Pill for the Mayor-Makers to Swallow-A Dose the People Have Labelled "Political Poison."

A Chapter from the City Records-Pelf. Plunder, Profit, and Political Peculation-Is It To Be Re-

pressed for the position , which he dis-

will support him, in face of the facts

that are of record upon the books of the

city. True to its purpose of defending

sions of the class which is found in ev-

ery city, and which is at once the curse

nicipal governments, the APPEAL to-

day sounds the note of slarm, and re-

calling the evidence against John John-

son, urges upon the members of the

convention that under no circumstances

can it put in nomination for mayor a

man who left that office branded by the

committee who investigated his mis-

conduct-that it cannot, without stulti-

irreparable injury upon the Democratic

party-put forward as its candidate a

nominate John Johnson, THE MAYOR

WHO MADE NINE THOUSAND SIX HUN-

DRED DOLLARS IN A TRANSACTION

BASED UPON HIS FINANCIAL POLICY.

speculated in city securities, and so de-

graded his office. The convention cannot

ask the people to say that a mayor may

trade in city securities-that he can

make our load of debt and a shifting

following and support as he has, and

guarantee either or any of these. And

law and Mr. Farrington with a financial

J. J. Busby, Esq.: MEMPHIS, April 9, 1873,

peated? It is well known to the people of Memphis that the APPEAL has allabored for their success, and that in its support of city tax-gatherer. The corruption of the the Democratic party it has been actu- mayor of Memphis is another wave in the ated solely by a desire for the prosperity of the city. We have had neither enemies to punish nor friends to reward, and especially in the present canvass Johnson is no exception to the general rule of have studiously avoided any entanglements or complications with aspirants for public favor. We have long realized the necessity for the management of spollation. What is the office worth? is the of our city affairs upon a basis such as characterizes any of the well-conall combined, form the commercial integrity and good-will of Memphis, and we have in the past few months, particularly, urged the selection for mayor of a man who, while a well known Democrat, enjoys the confidence and esteem of the public for honesty, up- in this article cannot be denied, for on rightness and integrity. There are many the sixth of May the following report such men-many Democrats of approved | was made by the general council's comjudgment and character who can mittee, from which it will be seen that

council, would lead us out from under | cial operations: MAJORITY REPORT.

> ed the purchase of the bonds in April, 1870, to Mr. Farrington, and by agreement between them they proposed to

Mr. Johnson to join them in it, he agreethe people from the predatory incuring to pay his portion of the loss, if any was sustained. Mr. Johnson did not purchase, or give of that Mr. Johnson furnished information or any kind of assistance in the purchase or sale vice or direction in the transaction, Mr. Johnson arranged with the Union and Plan fying the community, without inflicting \$110,000. The bank was the city's depository The city had on hand \$75,000 or \$50,000 to meet man who failed of impeachment through about \$30,000, until sufficient interest on taxes aquibble of law so transparent that even were collected to repay them. The taxes were a child can see through it. The Demo- paid so promptly that Mr. Johnson was able cratic convention to-day cannot in honor days. In this transaction, your committee are satisfied that Mr. Johnson acted for the rily and otherwise. If Mr. Johnson had not would have to pay interest on \$119,000, at six They cannot askithe people of Memphis per cent. In other words, Mr. Johnson had to indorse by re-election a man who

> the coupons to remain overdue for nearly two connection with the payment of the January, 1871, interest, and they prove conclusively that Mr. Johnson acted for the welfare and In regard to the July, 1871, interest, you ommittee find that Mr. Johnson made an arrangement with the said Union and Planters bank to pay the interest then falling due. The arrangement was that the Union and Planters bank were to buy the coupons at par and hold them as collateral until it was reimbursed. Besides the coupons there were 1871, placed in possession of the bank as collateral also. The bank was at liberty to sell the coupons within a reasonable time by the amount advanced on this occasion was ten per cent. From a statement made by the comptroller we find that the interest tax col-

ment and economy. With such enable the general fund to make up its deficit The special tax levied to pay the interest with his well-earned character as a cannot lawfully be appropriated to any other trader in office, Mr. Johnson cannot object. We conceive it was the duty of Mr. Johnson to pay the interest as it was due, in January and July, 1871, the interest tax col now for the proof. On the ninth of lected being sufficient therefor except in the April, 1873, a paper was presented to the | case of the January interest, and that he act board of aldermen and councilmen ed properly in negotiating the loans to enable charging Mayor Johnson, W. B. Green-

No testimony has been adduced showing that Mr. Johnson made the arrangements fo conspiracy. The document was signed the payment of the interest in January, 1871, by George R. Phelan, and is as follows: or the arrangement for the payment of the interest in July, 1871, for the purpose of appreciating the bonds held by Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. DEAR SIR-In the present perplexed and Farrington and himself, and we find nothing disordered condition of our city finances, it is in the testimony to authorize any such infer-

distinguished gentleman had been dis- facts he may know affecting the good faith. The bonds of the city did appreciate after missed from the prosecution, and he and honesty in office of any member of our the election of Mr. Johnson and the publica' (S'evenson) would like to know some-thing about it However, as there was a member of the general council, and that pursue. But, in our opinion, this was the refuture time he would call it up for Johnson entered into a combination with or city warrants, and requires the payment of Mesers. William M. Farrington and W. B. laxes accruing after 1870, in current money, Greenlaw for the purpose of speculating in | and the confidence felt by the business com-

realized a large amount, which they divided | pursued, so far as the means at his command with Mr. John Johnson as his share-over nine thousand dollars. I am prepared to furnish the names of the witnesses to these facts | We therefore find that the charge made by should the general council destre to investi- Mr. Phelan is not sustained, and respectfully gate the facts fully. Very respectfully, your

obedient servant, GEORGER, PHELAN. This document was referred to a committee for investigation, consisting of Mesers: Busby, Norton, White, Davis, Shaw (colored,) and Dr. Hewitt, who held a meeting on Saturday, the third of May, 1873. At this meeting Howell F. Jackson appeared as counsel for John Johnson and George R. Phe-Ian for himself as the plaintiff, acting in behalf and for the people of Memphis. Mr. Johnson was ably defended by one of the ablest lawyers of the State, notwithstanding which the committee reported against him. Anticipating this editorially, on the eighth of May, as report, the APPEAL of May 4, 1873,

speaking editorially, said: . . The public has already made up its verdict as to the truth of the charges; and we are not surprised at the general indignation, for the tax-ridden people of Memphis are emphatic in expressing the opinion that the office of mayor and speculation do not naturally combine-nay, are rather antagonistic-But it seems that Johnson has devised a pian for uniting them artificially, and employing the two in combination, so as to acquire the means by which to erect a magnificent dwelling house without embarrassment, while the men who trusted him, and whom he has deceived, are unable to pay the exactions of his great sea of depravity which has been surging over the country. The developments made by Colonel Pheian prove most conclusively that Mayor office-holders. It only confirms the growing belief that no section is exempt from corruption, malfeasance, defaication or robbery, Singly and in gangs officials carry on the work first question asked by the person selected to fill it. The next question is more important: What can it be made to pay? The time was when officials honestly lived upon their salaries, and corruption and roguery were almost unknown among them. But now its exposure is a daily occurrence. If it be a crime for the mayor of Memphis to traffic in city securities, John Johnson is indellibly blackened

That the APPEAL was fully sustained point a way out of the troubles that en- John Johnson did realize nine thousand viron our municipality on every hand, six hundred dollars as the profit of his and who, with the co-operation of men speculation in city bonds while mayor of probity and good sense in the general of Memphis and managing its city finan-

the fearful load of debt that is paralyzing all our energies, hanging over us like a | To the Honorable General Council: We find from the testimony adduced nightmare, and threatening even our before us, and which we herewith subcorporate existence. We have many mit, that in May, June, July, August, such men, but John Johnson is not September and October, 1870, during one of them. For four years as mayor | Mayor Johnson's first term of office, of Memphis he was tried and found Wm. B. Greenlaw, Wm. H. Farrington Resolved, That the government of the United States is not a compact between wanting, and the APPEAL, which willwas compelled to confess his unworthi- bonds were purchased at from fifty-one ness to fill a place where so much de- to fifty-eight cents, then the market price. The bonds, or most of them, were pends upon the incorruptibility and unafterward sold at a profit, the first sale spotted character of the incumbent. being made about February, 1871, of fif-His name will be brought before the ty bonds at sixty cents, and the last about February, 1872. The amount of convention to-day, and he will be profits realized by Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. Farrington and Mr. Johnson, was about graced. Why, those alone can tell who

> ders to purchase any of the bonds, but the purchases were all made on orders of Mr-Farrington, or Mr. Greenlaw. The account was kept in the name of Mr. Greenlaw. No estimony has been adduced before us to show of the bonds; but, on the contrary, the testimony is that Mr. Johnson never gave any adters bank to pay the interest on the bonds falling due January 1, 1871, amounting to about the interest. The bank agreed to loan Mr. Johnson, for the city, the balance required, repay the bank in thirty or forty est interests of the city, both pecuniaborrowed the \$30,000 at ten per cent., the city to pay \$488 interest on this loan, while if he had not made it, the interest, at six per cent. for the same length of time on the coupons he paid, would be \$1062 60. This would make a clear loss to the city of \$509 60, besides the injury it would be to the city's credit to allow

financial policy the basis for private speculation and gain-that he can warp and twist their unfortunate public conbest interests of the city. dition so as to put money in his purse by thousands more than the ample salary which reimburses him for attention to their public affairs. The convention cannot ask the Democratic party to saddle itself with a man that has been repudiated as an officer unworthy the confidence of the community. New York afty thousand dollars of the notes of the city has driven away the place-hunt- issued under an ordinance passed in June, ers and officials who traded and plundered. Philadelphia has done the same. Everywhere throughout the giving the city thirty days notice. The rate country the trading pests of political of interest charged the city by the bank for life are being driven forth. Let not Memphis encourage the same class here by the indorsement for re-election of a lected up to July 1, 1871, was sufficient to pay man who made money in and by the interest then falling due, but the general his office, and who is regarded with fund had been borrowing from the interest favor principally by those who would and improvement departments. The money fund money to pay the police, fire, hospital fatten upon the public treasury. The therefore apparently borrowed to pay the people are urgent for reform, for retrench- July, 1871, interest, was really borrowed to

him to do it.

We find no State law, nor any city ordiformation and other assistance; that in purall such persons, when elected or appointed to any office under the minimal lake the modified oath.

States, shall take the modified oath. He moved the previous question on its a navigable depth of five feet during low of the life and services of his late col- which the bank was to pay the coupons fall- rectly for the purpose of affecting the value of ing due in July, 1870, and the city was to pay city bonds, and thereby making a profit, his PHIR. ALLIN, interest on such loan till settled by the city; | conduct is reprehensible, and should be pun-I sident were submitted to the senate that this was done for the purpose of appresion ished in the averest number. But, as already to the bill on the Republican side of the master-general to inquire into and de-house, but he said that some members termine losses by robbery and larceny of some business of little importance the his partners, and that they were appropriate the said that some members termine losses by robbery and larceny of some business of little importance the that these parties then sold the bonds and 'trary, the policy which he has uniformly

enabled him, was advanced in his message sent to the general council in March, 1870. sak to be discharged from further investiga-

tion of it. THE MINORITY REPORT of Major Busby differs from the report adopted, inasmuch as it thinks the mayor censurable for engaging in the transactions already alluded to. Major Busby stated that the report was merely his own opinion in relation to the maiter. He thought section seven was intended to preventeity officials speculating in any kind of city bonds, scrip, warrants or other securities. Unfortunately, however, it did not comprehend such protective measures relative to the buying and selling of bonds as was in-

tended by the framers. Upon this the APPEAL commented follows:

. . It is our duty now to offer some few suggestions upon this matter as one involving the interests of our readers and the general public. It is admitted by the mayor that be has engaged in at least two speculations in city bonds, but he denies that he used his office to further these speculations. We regret that Mr. Johnson should have required proof of the speculations before he acknowledged them. The growing sentiment among the peo-ple is that there are many other speculations yet undiscovered whose results might swell Mr. Johnson's eleven thousand dollars to an tadefinite sum-perhaps one hundred thousand dollars. There is no doubt, however, but that Mr. Johnson is civilly liable to the city for the amount of his profits; his own counsel claim that such a suit should have been the course of the city; and the general council, therefore, should at once order the city attorney to institute an 'action for the recovery of the money. Upon the quest;on as to whether the mayor used his official power to promote his speculations, we are competled to differ with the council. We hope we have too high a sense of our jurnalistic duties to do any nan injustice; but, upon a calm review of all the proof, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the mayor did violate his trust. The very point adduced by the majority report of the ommittee-that Mr. Johnson "never gave any advice or direction in the transaction with Greenlaw and Farrington "- is so directly against their conclusion that we wonder how they could so view it. It is admitted that Mr. Johnson advanced no share of the capital necssary; and if, then, he did not share even the trouble of conducting the business, the question presents itself, "What did Mr. Johnson advance?" He must have rendered some con-sideration for his ten thousand dollars, and it is worthy of serious remark that Mr. Farrington refused to answer when asked why he and Mr Greenlaw selected the mayor as their partner Now, there are two sides to every question, and we are not blind enough to deny the probability of our being wrong; but when we have the support of the opinion of such steriing men as Busby and Holbrook, we feel justifled in adhering to the belief, which, so far as we have heard, is almost unanimeos, that Mr. Johnson is fully and entirely guilty as charged. The council have decided; their ac tion, so far as the people are concerned, is final. But there is a tribunal before which an insmirched brow is never clouded. Mr. Johnson only can claim it. It is the people. He once submitted to them his claims to honesty, and they indorsed him. Let him now appeal to the same judgment. We have been in the been one misstatement of facis in our col-

umns against Mr. Johnson, we will gladly ex-To the above we can add nothing more, it is enough. If with this be- MARY BELL, fore them, the city Democratic convention, which meets to-day, can nominate John Johnson for mayor, we can only say that upon it must rest the responsibility for an act the people cannot inderse without self-stultification and selfinflicted disgrace.

A lodge of Knights of Honor, a new and flourishing order, was instituted in this city last night by D. B. Gally, of Nashville, an and hoursaing order, was insistenced in this city inst night by D. B. Gally, of Nashville, an officer of the grand lodge of Tennssee. The new organization is composed of some of our best citizens. The following officers were duly elected and installed: L. B. Hatch, P. D.; J. S. Mathes, D.; J. P. Young, V. D.; John W. Ward, Ass't V. D.; T. J. Barchus, R.; J. E. Russell, F. R.; Juo, A. Scronce, G.; W. R. Hodges, G. This order, although young, is growing very rapidly, and already has a considerable number of lodges in Middle and East Tennessee, nine of which are in Nashville. The order originated in Louisville, less than three years ago, and has since found its way into sixteen or seventeen States. Several grand lodges have been founded during the past summer and fall. The leading features of the society are similar to those of the older secret order, but, in addition to the usual sick benefits paid by them, it also pays a death-benefit of two thousand dollars to the widows and orphans or other legal representatives of its deceased members.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Eureka Council, No. 6, are requested to attend their stated convocation this (THURSDAY) evening at half-past seven o'clock.

A. J. WHEELER, T. I. M. C. H. MYEBS, Recorder.

DELEGATES, TAKE NOTICE

having selected the Assembly Hall, instead of the Exposition Building, for the purpose of holding the Convention to neminate a candidate for Mayor, all Delegates are requested to meet there THURSDAY, Dec. 16th, at 11 o'clock a m. By order H. T. ELLETT, Ch'n.

E. W. CLAPP, Secretary. TO DRY GOODS SALESMEN

WE desire to employ, from January 1st, next, a traveling salesman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the West Tennessee and North Mississippi trade, to whom we will pay a liberal salery.

None but first-class men, with references, need energy need apply.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

Louisville, Ky.

TAXES! TAXES! ABSTRACT OFFICE OF L. B. EATON & Co., MADISON ST., MEMPHIS, Dec. 15, 1875. Onr Indexes of STATE, COUNTY and CITY TAX LIENS are now completed to embrace all real estate in the 14th Civil District. Fee for certificate, \$1 to \$3. D. A. McOMBER, Supt.

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO., -WHOLESALE-GROCERS.

1900 bags Coffee, Rio, Laguayra and Java. 500 bbls. Sugar, brown and white. 500 bbls. Ficur, barrels and halves. 150 bbis, New York Buckwheat, 600 boxes, hf. and qr., Raisins. 400 boxes Figs.

200 bbls. Nuts, Almonds, Pecaus, Bra 100 ht, bbis, Atmore's Mincement. 25 bbls. Atmore's Mincement. 500 buckets Atmore's Mineem-10, 18, 36 and 37 lbs. 50 cases Atmore's Plum-Pudding. 200 boxes Prunes and Carrants-new.

500 packages new Mackerel. 50 boxes Corifish. 200 boxes Sunff. 1000 buckets Lard

500 bbls. Fotatoes, Onions and Apples OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

FOR ASHPORT. Regular Bandolph, Fulton, Oscocia and Carion's Landing, Semi-Weekly Packet.

Oscocia Belle, O. K. Joplin master Leaves Memphis MONDAYS, WEDNES-DAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board,

LEE LINE. The new and elegant passenger steamer

day, at 5 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to
For freight or passage apply to
No. 200 Front

ETELEBOATS.

Special Notice. THE great steamer MARY BELL being unavoidably detained for the want of room on the levee to put out her earge of cotton and augar, will leave THS DAY, the 18th, at 12 m. Shippers will get the remainder of their shipments down in time, as the Mary Bell must get off at that hour.

J. T. WASHINGTON, Agent.

Special Notice.

THE stammers MARY BELL and JAMES HOWARD being of great size and expacity, guarantee to shippers that all cotton shipped from Memphissinal be STORED IN THE HOLD, a guarantee against damages, deci4 J. T. WASHINGTON, Agent

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS. U. S. Mail-For Osceols, New Madrid, Hickman, Caire and St. Louis Steamer ST. GENEVIEVE, Vickers, master Leaves THIS DAY, December 18th, at 5 p.m. AD, 87ORM, Sup't Mississippi River Elevator Company.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Comp'y
U. S. Mail Line.
For Vicksburg and all Way Landings.
Str. TIDAL WAVE,
master
Leaves FRIDAY, December 17th, at 10 a.m.
AD, STORM,
Sup't Mississippi River Elevator Company.

LEE LINE-FOR NAPOLEON. Regular Semi-Weekly Napoleon and Bends and United States Mall Packet -For Helena Friars Point, Terrenc, Prentiss, Napoleon, and all Bend Landings.

Str. Idlewild, tack Les......master | Harry Bateman, cler Leaves Memphis every TUESDAY and SAT-URDAY of each week at 5 o'clock p.m. Shippers and passengers can rely on strict cunctuality in leaving, and particular atten-

ion to all way business as well as through.
For freight or passage apply to FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI. OLD RELIABLE.

For Cairo, Evansville, Louisville and Cincin-James D. Parker, W. Wise master | Lu Kelsoe Leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 18th, at 5 p.m.

Cons. Millar, . H. Pepper master | L. Reister clerk
Leaves WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22d, at 5 p.m.
Special attention given to all business inrusted to us.

R. W. Lightburne,
Supt., 296 Front st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS. St. Louis and New Orleans Packet. Leaves FidDAY, Dec. 17th, at 12 n

J. T. WASHINGTON, Ag't, 300 Front st.

Regular Memphis and New. Orleans

Packet for the Season For Helens, Vicksburg, Natches, New Orleans and all way and Bend Landings-Steamer James Howard, B. R. Pegram...,master | J. H. Cha Leaves as above, commencing

Leaves as above, commencing December 8
1875, as follows:
Wednesday, December 22d, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, January 5th, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, January 19th, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, February 16th, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, February 16th, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, March 2d, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, March 15th, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, March 15th, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, March 15th, at 5 p.m.
and every alternate Wednesday during the season. Special attention paid to all busines intrusted to boat or agent.

J. T. WASHINGTON, Agent,
det

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet for the Season.

For Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Or-

Wednesday, January 12th, at 5 p.m. Wednesday, January 28th, at 5 p.m. Wednesday, February Sth, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, February Sth, at 5 p.m.
Wednesday, February 23d, at 5 p.m.,
and every alternate Wednesday during the
season. Spectal attention paid to all business
intrusted to care of the boat or agent,
J. T. WASEINGTON, Agent,

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet for the Tear. For Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans and all Way and Bend Landings. JNO B MAUDE J. T. West master | E. Outlaw Leaves every alternate TUESDAY,

mencing
Tuesday, December 14th,
Tuesday, December 28th
And on during the year. And on during the year.

For freighter passage apply to

R. M. BRADFORD, Agent, 5 Madison st,
The JNO. B. MAUDE is the only boat that
will remain in the trade the entire year. Having been tiforoughly repaired and refurcished,
is now unsurpassed by any boat on the Western waters as a first-class passenger packet.

Every attention will be paid to way and
plantation business.

SPECIAL NOTICE. For Vicksburg, Natches, New Orleans, and Way Landings.—The Great Str. Thompson Dean

W. B. Miller, master | Geo. Miltenberger, clerk Having entered the trade as above, will leave Memphis as follows Memphis as follows:
Wednesday, December 22d.
Wednesday, January 5th.
Wednesday, Jan. 18th. Wednesday, Feb. 2d.
Wednesday, Feb. 18to. Wednesday, March 1st.
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter
during the season. Special attention given to
all business intrusted to us.

R. M. BRADFORD,
octi7 R. W. LIGHTBURNE,
Agents

CHEEK LINE. For Vicksburg and all Way Landings. Illinois,

Mark R. Cheek ...master—Joe. Speersclerk
Leaves Memphis every TUESDAY at 5
p.m., connecting with steamers and railroads
for New Orleans.
The Hilinois makes close connections with he Chicot railroad, the Parisott line for points on Yazoo river, and the R. E. Lee for New Or-For Sapoleon, Helena, Friars Point and all Way Landings. The elegant steamer George Malone...master | A.L. Cummins, clerk Leaves MONDAYS and THUESDAYS, 5 p.m. Helena and Beads Tri-Weekly Pocket. The elegant and fleet side-wh Geo. W. Cheek,

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas Elver U. b. Hall Line. For Red Fork, Auburn, New Gascony, Pine Bluff, and all points through to Little Rock. Belle of Texas, | Legal Tender, Fort Gibson, Hosa Miller, E. B. Smith...... master. J. Woodburne.maste One of these fine passenger steamers will leave Memphis as above, positively, EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY at o

For freight or passage apply to JNO, N. HARBIN, Sup't, 286 Front st., or R. P. GLENN. Agent. on Whatfboat. FOR WHITE RIVER.

Month White River, Indian Bay, St. Charles, Crocketts Bluff, Mt. Adams, Clarendon, De-Valls Bluff, Des Arc, Augusta, Jacksonport, West Point and Searcy. The fine passenger steamer

Ruth, The fine passenger steamer St. Francis Belle

boat, as usual. ELLIOIT LINE. Memphis and White River Packef Co .-For Jacksenport, Newport, West Point, Searcy, Augusta, Des Arc, Clarendon, De-vails Biuff, Crocketts Bluff, St. Charles, In-dian Bay, and all Way Landings on White and Bitck rivers. City of Augusta,

J. D. Elliott. master Leaves Memphisevery SATURDAY at 5 p.m. Special rates given on freights for White of Red river. No commission or storage on for

warding freights,
For freight or passage apply to
WM. ELLIOTT, sup t,
nov2 No.1 Fromenade st., foot of Jefferson,